

the nobility and the bourgeoisie, by recognizing town residents as "freemen" who had judicial autonomy and expanded rights, and by extending the protection of the law to the peasantry who previously had no recourse against the arbitrary actions of feudal lords;

Whereas, although this Polish constitution was in effect for less than 2 years, its principles endured and it became the symbol around which a powerful new national consciousness was born, helping Poland to survive long periods of misfortune over the following 2 centuries; and

Whereas, in only the last 5 years, Poland has realized the promise held in the Polish constitution of 1791, has emerged as an independent nation after its people led the movement that resulted in historic changes in Central-Eastern Europe, and is moving toward full integration with the Euro-Atlantic community of nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the people of the United States salute and congratulate Polish people around the world, including Americans of Polish descent, as on May 3, 1996, they commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish constitution;

(2) the people of the United States recognize Poland's rebirth as a free and independent nation in the spirit of the legacy of the Polish constitution of 1791; and

(3) the Congress authorizes and urges the President of the United States to call upon the Governors of the States, the leaders of local governments, and the people of the United States to observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m. on Thursday, May 2; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired; and there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the following Senators to speak for the designated times: Senator BURNS, 5 minutes; Senator GRASSLEY, 5 minutes; Senator GRAMS, 10 minutes; Senator DORGAN, 30 minutes; Senator BINGAMAN, 5 minutes. I further ask at the hour of 10 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of the immigration bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1664, the immigration bill, tomorrow morning, and Senators should be reminded there are still several amendments to be debated. Hopefully, some of those can be disposed of on voice votes. It is our expectation to complete action on the immigration bill by early tomorrow afternoon. Then we will determine

what we will turn to. Hopefully, it can be something that might mean we might have debate on Friday but no votes on Friday, but I will make that announcement or Senator LOTT can make that announcement sometime tomorrow afternoon.

We would like to accommodate Members who are engaged in hearings tomorrow. So, for those who are offering amendments, if they will accommodate us, accommodate the managers, Senator KENNEDY and Senator SIMPSON, maybe we can postpone votes until 12 noon tomorrow.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield for a question? Did I understand that we might be able to get out of here to see the greatest 2 minutes in sports?

Mr. DOLE. That would be the Kentucky Derby?

Mr. FORD. I think it is set on Friday.

Mr. DOLE. We will try to work it out.

WISCONSIN WORKS WELFARE LAW

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, our current welfare system does not work because it is not based on the proven American formula for escaping poverty: A job. A strong family. A good education. Saving some money to buy a home.

Instead, it undermines almost every value that leads to self-reliance and success. Poverty persists and 3 out of every 10 births are out of wedlock. Unbelievably, the out-of-wedlock birth rate is 80 percent in some communities.

Within the past year, the U.S. Congress has twice passed Federal welfare reform. President Clinton has vetoed it both times. Face it, President Clinton has preserved the current system which is trapping another generation of Americans in despair and locking them out of the American dream.

Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson refuses to allow this to happen. Last Thursday, he signed into law a program replacing in Wisconsin the failed national welfare system. It is called Wisconsin Works. The new program provides work opportunities and work programs. In order to help beneficiaries get a job, it makes available child care and health care to all low-income families who need it.

As Governor Thompson stated:

After almost a decade of welfare reform experiments, Wisconsin Works represents the end of welfare in Wisconsin. The current aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] program has become, for many families, a way of life. Because the program does not require work or provide incentives to become self-sufficient, it has trapped many families in dependency. Wisconsin Works aims to rebuild the connection between work and income and help families achieve self-sufficiency.

Due to his experience, Governor Thompson knows what he is talking about. He has made welfare reform a top priority by introducing more than 10 reform initiatives and by working hard to fix the current Welfare-to-Work Program called JOBS. During his

administration Wisconsin's AFDC caseload has been reduced by more than 27 percent.

Wisconsin Works is the good news. Now let me give you the bad. The Governor and the Wisconsin Legislature cannot deliver to the people of Wisconsin this replacement for the failed system until President Clinton and his administration give them permission. By twice vetoing Federal welfare reform passed by our Congress, the President has denied Wisconsin and many other States the opportunity to put into place needed reforms.

The status quo, which the President has preserved, requires Wisconsin to come to the Clinton administration on bended knee to ask Washington bureaucrats for permission to make adjustments to the current one-size-fits-all national welfare system.

No doubt about it, while welfare recipients remain trapped in the current system, President Clinton will claim he has helped reform welfare by granting States permission to experiment through controlled demonstration programs known as "waivers."

The reality is these waivers are not the solution. We all know waivers have brought us in the right direction. However, the waiver process perpetuates a flawed system. Real change will only occur when States are released from the burden of excessive Federal rules and regulations. The waiver process is too costly, time consuming, and burdensome, often requiring months and months of negotiating between a State and the relevant Federal Cabinet agency.

Earlier this year, all 50 of the Nation's Governors rejected the waiver process in favor of comprehensive welfare reform. Their unanimously adopted policy would provide greater State flexibility to enhance States as "laboratories of democracy" while ensuring the necessary State accountability to promote work, family, and individual self-sufficiency among welfare beneficiaries.

The national bipartisan Governor's welfare policy reflects the principles contained in both welfare reform bills passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President. I remain committed to working with our Nation's Governors to accomplish real Federal welfare reform.

President Clinton has said that he is reluctant to return power to the States because it will lead to a "race to the bottom." As Governor Thompson and the Wisconsin Legislature have proved, however, compassion and innovation can go hand in hand. I congratulate them for their achievement, and I invite President Clinton to join with this Congress in moving power out of Washington and returning it to where it belongs—our States, our communities, and our people.